REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 4. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1856. Number 13.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

D. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his protesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

DR. MILO A J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. Neuffer. R. E. Hendrix

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. Robards, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest *Monument*, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf,

Wanted--50 Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchas fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Salisbury July 22, 1856. tf—6.

STAGE HOUS

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 18 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several year; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

1 y.--52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.

May 6, 1856. 47tf

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

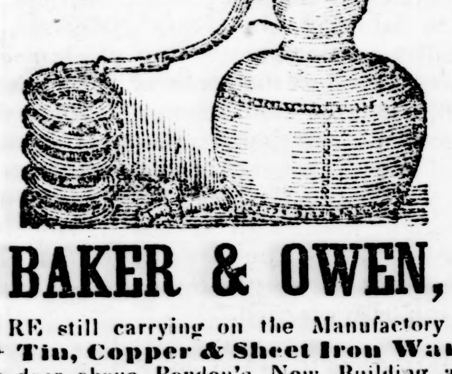
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKFR AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. " "
Wm. R. Albright, do. " "
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. " "
John Long. Randolph " "
J. H. Haughton, Chatham " "
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person " "
James Webb, Orange " "
P. C. Cameron, do. " "
John F. Lyon, do. " "
Henry Whitted, do. " "
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

For the Banner.

THE W. N. C. R. R. AND CATAWBA.—ONCE MORE.

Much has been said and written about the unfortunate affair existing between the W. N. C. R. R. and the citizens of Catawba, yet it seems that there are many, who are still laboring under serious erroneous impressions, as to what is really the truth in relation to this serious and perplexing question. It may therefore not be amiss for one who has availed himself of his retired, but favorable position in a corner to observe and mark the details of this whole movement, from the start, briefly to review the history and state of this case, in the columns of the Banner, which is extensively read by those concerned.

No people hailed the passage of the Charter for this road, by the Legislature, with greater joy than the citizens of Catawba, yet at the same time, they felt, deeply and universally felt, just as the people of Rowan Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell and Burk did, that they would not be justified in paying their money, for the road, without the benefit of its passage through the midst of their territory, and by their County town—a feeling which yet exists and pervades the mass here with all its original intensity.

Prompted by this feeling, the citizens of Catawba held a meeting, in Newton, which was unanimously attended, on the 10th of April 1855, and passed a series of resolutions, expressive of their views and feelings in relation to this matter, too lengthy to be inserted here, and appointed a Committee, consisting of one from each captains district, in the County, to open books, separate and distinct, from those of the regular Commissioners appointed by the charter, and to receive subscriptions for stock, on the condition, *that* the road should cross the Catawba River, at or near the Buffalo shoals, and pass within one half mile of the Court House, in the Town of Newton. A majority of the Committee acted, and received subscriptions, to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars and upwards*, while the County Commissioners, appointed, by the Charter, in the faithful discharge of their duty, only received the pitiful sum of *seven hundred dollars!* This was a clear and practical illustration of the state of the public feeling in Catawba; and that this feeling yet exists with increased strength, is unmistakeably illustrated by the stand which the people have taken against the late attempts to remove the location of the road from the town of Newton.

Previous to the Convention held in the Town of Statesville, on the 4th of July, 1855, the subscribers for conditional stock, executed, in due form a power of attorney to their Committee, "*or a majority of them,*" containing the following powers and restrictions: "*Our true and lawful attornies, for us and in our names to subscribe and take the namber of shares, in the capital stock of the Western extension of the N. Carolina Rail, Road annexed to our names, in their books, and to enter into bond for the five per cent, the first instalment required by the charter,* WHENEVER THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ABSOLUTE STOCK TO THE AMOUNT OF FIVE SHARES AND OVER, IN SAID COMPANY, SHALL GUARANTEE TO OUR SAID AGENTS, THAT THE SAID COMPANY SHALL LOCATE THE SAID ROAD, SO AS TO CROSS THE CATAWBA RIVER, AT OR NEAR THE BUFFALO SHOALS AND RUN WITHIN ONE HALF MILE OF THE COURT HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF NEWTON."

The Committee, thus *empowered* and restricted, attended the Convention in Statesville, on the 4th of July, fully prepared to execute the object of their mission, but as none of the other Counties interested were ready, nothing positive was done, and the Convention adjourned to meet in Salisbury, soon afterwards. Leading men, however, from Rowan, Iredell, and Burke objected to the *Form* of the Committee's books, and, suggested to them, that they should change it so as to free the books from any conditional encumbrance, on their face, and hold them fast in their own hands, until they should be satisfied and then to pass them over without any further ceremony, at the same time assuring the Committee, that they need have no fears, as the road would necessarily follow the stock, and as a matter of course, go to Newton.—The change of *Form*, (not of design) thus recommended, approved itself to the minds of the Committee, as they considered that it would be equally safe and less complex, and on their return home, they reported to the subscribers accordingly, who, for the most part, believing, that the mere change of form, thus proposed, would not effect the design, and reach the desired end more directly, yielded their consent. New books were accordingly prepared, to which the subscribers transferred their names, not however, without *first* having it expressly understood, that they, thereby intended no charge in *design*, nor without laying the most solemn injunction upon the Committee, that they should most sacredly *hold fast* the books in their own hands, until they should receive the required pledges and guarantees, as set forth in the original books, and in the power of attorney, under which they acted, and *then*, and *then* only, to pass the books over into the hands of the general commissioners, and in case of a failure to receive the aforesaid pledges and guarantees to *burn* the books!

The Committee carried the books to the Convention, at Salisbury, and after receiving the desired pledges and assurances, in good faith, as they then had every reason to believe, a *minority* of them, as it now appears, delivered the books, over into the hands of the general Commissioners. The Charter was received, and the Committee returned home and reported success, whereupon, the subscribers, relying upon the *pledged faith* of their neighbors in Rowan, Iredell and Burk, went to work paid the five per cent. and took a part in the organization of the Company.—Directors were chosen, both on the part of the individual stockholders, and the State, who immediately after their organization *verified* the previous pledges given to Catawba, by fixing Newton as a point for the location of the road, and directing the engineers to make their surveys accordingly. The work went on agreeably and rapidly. Point after point was reached and adopted, in perfect harmony with previous enactments and obligations. Statesville lay out of the way of the cheapest and best route indicated for the road from Salisbury westward, but the Legislature had said that it should run as near to Statesville as practicable, and the Directors decided that it *was practicable* to run it within a convenient distance from that Town, at a *large additional* expense! Buffalo shoals came next in order. Here a deviation was made, in favor of the cheapest route, the people of that region manifesting no decided resistance; Newton lay three miles South of the Longeryer Ridge, the most fovorable route indicated so far as distance and costs were concerned, but the Engineers set the location stakes within the required distance from the Court House.—Morganton was found in the *same* predicament with Statesville and Newton, but here too the lines surveyed were all brought to the threshhold of the town also at a *large additional* expense! And there is scarcely any room for doubt, that, the road might have been built from Salisbury westward, in a proper direction towards the points aimed at, through and beyond the Blue Ridge, as far as Morganton, for from five to six hundred thousand dollars *less* than it will cost on the present route, but then it would have missed all the intervening Towns and gone where it would have been of little value, neither to the contiguous country nor the State, and consequently where little or no stock could have been raised. The points therefore to which the location lines have been run, were wisely chosen. and it is a matter of regret, that the Directors ever attempted any change. Such changes can only destroy confidence, and depreciate the value of the road.

The estimates however, so far exceeded the anticipations of the Directors, that they, it would seem, began to cast about in order to curtail the expenses. And the question appears to have presented itself, where shall we begin? At old Rowan? By no means.—She is the mother of many children, and is privileged! At Iredell? Not at all. She is the favorite of the State, and must not be touched; she must have the road without regard to costs? At Burke? Mention her not! She must have she road at any cost. At Catawba? Yes, sacrifice her for all the rest! True, the *excess* of expense will be no greater to bring the road to her threshhold, than to that of Iredell, or Burke, but she is yet in her minority, weak and defenceless, and withal beautiful and innocent, and will therefore make a convenient and fit sacrifice to atone for the sins of her older sisters along the line of the road,—sins committed in an EXCESS of expenses to bring the R. R. to the door of their respective Towns, amounting to hundreds of thousands!!! Make ready the wood, and the cords, and the knife, and take her by surprise, in her own house, on the first of July, and the work will be easily accomplished, and an ample atonement made for all the Rail Road sins of Rowan, Iredell and Burk! Stay your hands, ye Priests of Baal; ye have no power to sacrifice this beautiful daughter of old Lincoln to your God! Sooner than suffer it, the alienated mother herself will stretch forth her hand to save her!

The evil day for Catawba has been postponed, *forever* she hopes! She is strengthening herself, however, for the day of trial, should it finally come upon her. She sent her delegates to the late meeting of the Stockholders in Statesville, with petitions in their pockets near *seventy-five thousand Dollars strong*, with the prospect of getting more, setting forth her grievance, and praying, the stockholders to instruct the Directors to carry out, in good faith every pledge made to the people of Catawba, or to relinquish their stock. The President, however, reported that the Directors had decided to suspend the location west of the Catawba River, until after the meeting of the Legislature, and a greater spirit of lenity towards Catawba seemed to pervade the whole body of the stockholders. The delegates therefore thought it best to withhold the petitions, for the time being, and to await for the developements, in the hope that the faith with Catawba will yet be kept.

A great deal was said, out of doors, about a compromise, and some of the delegates were strongly urged to make propositions, which they respectfully declined, and will decline to the end. Their stakes are set within one half mile of the Court House, in Newton, and there they say they will stand, and if fall they must, they will fall there. Judging from all that we have heard, and *over*heard, in our little corner, it is now, too late to talk about compromise on any line running beyond the original half mile boundary at Newton. The real question, at issue, is not about the costs of the road, nor about the Longeryer Ridge, or any other Ridge. Those are all questions for the Directors to determine: but whether the subscribers in Catawba shall be held responsible for their subscriptions, if the road be taken away from their town, and whether in that case the company is not bound to refund the five per cent paid. This is the true issue, and upon this issue the friends of Catawba have determined to stand or fall. They are not groping in the dark,—nor without "line upon line and precept upon precept." so far as *proof* and *counsel* are concerned. They have been told that they "are *fast*, and might help themselves, if they could." But all such talk is vain. They know that they have both law and equity on their side, and are *determined* to stand *immovable!*" It is said that they "are stubborn. This may be so, but what people in their case would not be stubborn? They regard the *manner* in which the attempt has been made to take the road from them, and at the same time to hold them responsible for their subscriptions, not only as uncourtious and disrespectful, but also as treacherous and unjust. Had they been approached with any thing like *common respect*, the case might have been very different. Talk about selling their stock for what it will bring, and then bringing suit for the balance, as if there were no chancery! Prate about "no chance for them in law," as if they had unwitingly sold themselves into the hands of their enemies.—Whisper about their "ignorance," as if they even did not know how, or where to get counsel to direct them! But we forbear. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The people of Catawba still stand ready to make good every dollar of their subscription if the company will but keep the faith with them; and to use all their influence to direct all the support and trade of their whole county in favor of this great work, and many have been heard to say, that if the road were satisfactorily located, much more stock would be raised in this county, if an opportunity were given, but otherwise all in this direction will be at an end. Catawba will be lost to the road forever. She will in the very nature of things, be compelled to swing off to the South.

Ensconced in our little corner, we have heard seen, noted and observed much more in relation to this case, but we must bring our observations, and cogitations to a close, for the present. We have so far given a true picture of the case and may be censured for our temerity, as some may be pleased to call it; but the whose responsibility is assumed.

Q. IN A CORNER.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FEELINGS TOWARDS THE SOUTH IN 1826.

The extracts copied below are taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the House of Representatives in 1826. They show what his feelings then were in relation to the Island of Cuba. They show unmistakably that he was even at that time in favor of the acquisition of that Island, as a means of defence and protection to the South.

At the period of which we speak, Mexico and Colombia threatened Cuba, as France and England have since done—they threatened to wrest her from the paralytic hands of Spain—the conquest to be followed by emancipation. To this result, and its consequences to the South, Mr. Buchanan directly applied his remarks. Hear what he then said:

Important as this island may be to us in a commercial, it is still more important in a political view. From its position, it commands the entrance of the Gulfs both of Mexico and Florida. The report of our Committee on Foreign Relations truly says, "that the Moro may be regarded as a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi." Any power in possession of this island, even with a small naval force, could hermetically seal the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus, the vast agricultural productions of that valley, which is drained by the father of rivers, might be deprived of the channel which nature intended for the passage.—A large portion of the people of the State, one of whose Representatives I am, find their way to market by the Mississippi. For this reason I feel particularly interested in this part of the subject. The great law of self-preservation, which is equally binding on individuals and nations, commands us, if we cannot obtain possession of this island ourselves, not to suffer it to pass from Spain, under whose dominion it will be harmless. And yet our Government have never even protested against its invasion by Mexico and Colombia.

There is still another view of the subject in relation to this island, which demands particular attention. Let us for a moment look at the spectacle which it will present, in case Mexico and Colombia should attempt to revolutionize it. Have they not always marched under the standard of universal emancipation? Have they not always conquered by proclaiming liberty to the slave? In the present condition of the island, what will be the probable consequence? A servile war, which, in every age, has been the most barbarous and destructive; and which spare neither age nor sex. Revenge, urged on by cruelty and ignorance, would desolate the land. The dreadful scenes of St. Domingo would again be acted almost within sight of our own shores.—Cuba would be a vast magazine in the vicinity of the Southern States, whose explosion would be dangerous to their tranquility and peace.

Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment, to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted on this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I believe it to be a great political and moral evil. I thank God, my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist. But while I entertain the opinions, I know it is an evil at present WITHOUT A REMEDY. It has been a curse entailed upon us by that nation which now makes it a subject of reproach to our institutions. It is however, one of those moral evils, FROM WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO ESCAPE, WITHOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF EVILS INFINITELY GREATER. There are portions of this Union in which, if you emancipate your slaves, they will become masters. There can be no middle course. Is there any man in this Union who could, for one moment, indulge the horrid idea of abolishing slavery, by the massacre of the high minded, and the chivalrous race of men in the Sounth? I trust there is not one. FOR MY OWN PART I WOULD, WITHOUT HESITATION, BUCKLE ON MY KNAPSACK AND MARCH in company with my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) IN DEFENCE OF THEIR CAUSE.

I am willing to consider slavery as a question entirely domestic, and leave it to those States in which it exists. The constitution of the United States shall by my rule of conduct upon this subject. I have good reason to believe, that the honest, but mistaken attempts of philanthropists, have done much generally reach the ears of the slave, and while they inspire him with false hopes of liberty, and thus make him disobedient and discontented with his condition, they compel the master to use more severity, than would otherwise have been necessary.

After contemplating this noble and chivalrous exhibition of regard for the South, our readers will be surprised to learn that Mr. Buchanan's opponents have actually garbled the foregoing passages for evidence of his hostility to the section in whose defence he was ready to buckle on his armor! To such an infamous depth of partizan malignity and dishonor have some of them, at least, not scrupled to descend.

What must Mr. Buchanan think—what must Northern men who have up to this day stood by the South think—of a return so base, for an expression of friendship so strong. For the sake of our section, for the good name of the race let us rejoice in the belief that few, very few could be found in the South so utterly devoid of gratitude. And let us assure our Northern friends that not only in words, but by acts, the South repudiates such sons as a shame and dishonor to her.—*Southside Democrat.*

An Enraged Lioness.—At about 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, a lioness belonging to Van Amburgh & Co., kept with other animals belonging to the same Menagerie in a building at Newport, near Cincinnati, Ohio enraged at her cub being taken from her, with her claws tore the iron bars from their fastening, and breaking from her den, attacked and killed a dog that was kept about the premises, after which she seized a panther and lacerated him so dreadfully, that he died shortly afterwards. A young tiger cub, which the splendid Bengal tigeress now travelling with the caravan, had given birth to about four months since, was the next victim to her rage, after which she demolished several cages of rare and valuable birds. The keeper arrived at this juncture, and after a furious struggle, succeeded in chaining the ferocious brute, to the great relief of the surrounding neighborhood, the people of which were afraid she would succeed in breaking from the building.

Serious Affray in Arkansas.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Linden, Arkansas, on the St. Francis river that a difficulty occurred between a number of gentlemen, residents of that place, which resulted in the death of six of the party. The disturbance grew out of a political dispute.

Memphis Eagle.

If ink stands why can't it walk? Beca use if its fit for any thing it always runs.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1856.

Extract of the correspondence of the South Carolinian, dated,

Sulphur Springs, Aug. 28, 1856.

"These springs are generally known as "Deaver's Springs," from having been first kept and brought into notice by Col. R. Deaver, who died about five years ago; they are situated four and a half miles southwest of Asheville, in the midst of beautiful scenery, the hotel standing on a very elevated position, and from which a fine commanding view can be had of the surrounding mountains. The water is sulphur, or rather the taste of sulphur predominates. I am not aware that it contains any very valuable medicinal qualities, but the situation is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest summer climates in the United States, and some think there is none better in the world. The property is now owned by Mr. Robert Henry, (the father in-law of the late Col. Deaver.) a plain, highly respected and well informed old gentleman, nearly ninety years of age, who in a remarkable degree still retains both his mental and physical faculties, and from all appearances may yet live to see his native mountains covered many more times with the annual snows. The hotel is kept by Mr. W. L. Henry, a son of the present owner, and as above indicated, is a very attractive and delightful summer retreat.—And here let me add, that from what I have seen and heard, a great many more persons from our State have visited our own watering places and these mountains the present season, than for the last two or three summers. This is as it should be, and is certainly more commendable and more satisfactory, to the visitors themselves, than to spend their money at Saratoga, Newport and Cape May.

Mr. Henry, the proprietor of these springs, has at a very heavy expense engaged for the season the services of an excellent "colored band" from Charleston, "who discourse sweet sounds of music" for the gratification of the visitors; and each evening, after "supper is over," the music "strikes up" its inviting notes in the ball-room, to which the "old and the young," "the giddy and the gay," immediately repair, and soon after the leader of the band (who, by the way, is one of the blackest specimens of the African race I ever saw,) halloos out in a loud voice, "Gentlemen, take your partners for a quadrille!" And at the welcome summons the floor is soon filled with joyous faces and beaming eyes, ready to "trip the light fantastic toe," which is generally kept up until about half-past 10 o'clock, when the most of the party retire to their chambers, to dream upon the impressions and conquests they may have made in the ball-room."

THE ARMY WORM.

This destructive scourge, equal to any of he plagues of Egypt, made its appearance in this City and all over the County as far as we have heard from, about the 20th of August, in such vast numbers, in some places, as to cover the whole surface of the earth.—They first attacked the Crab Grass, and broad acres of this delicate and luxuriant plant were apparently swept away at a meal. They next fell upon the blades of corn, and where these were young and tender, riddled them in a trice. In some instances, we learn, they are now devouring the cured fodder—eating it to the tie while hanging on the stalks, and then glutting their cormorant appetites upon the stacks. We do not learn that they have yet injured the cotton. If they get into that, they will make sad havoc of the staple commodity of a large number of our agriculturists, and, this year, their almost sole reliance for the means of support.

It is the first time, we believe, this pest has ever visited this section of the country. The drought, the chinch-bug and the army worm, now appear to have leagued together to "harrass our people and eat their substance."

N. C. Arator.

Usurpation to be Deposed.—The steamer which yesterday left New York with the California mails, the Washington Star says, will take out orders that may be necessary to the conservation of the public interests in California. The public interests require, first, the restoration of the authority of the constitution and the laws, which will require the Vigilance Committee to be dsposed from its unlawful usurpation. It has proved itself a miserable abortion and an odious tyranny, without having accomplished the object which is the only justification of its violence. Crime never flourished more openly than during its rule, and the few criminals against whom all this terrible machinery has been employed have only been expelled from one community to be fastened upon another.—The only good which can possibly arise from the usurpation, is the lesson which will be taught the citizens, that the laws are their only safe protection, and that when they depose the authority of these, they are likely to set up instead the most oppressive and corrupt rule that mankind ever endured.

A Sensible Word About Newspapers.—Rev. Abel Stevens, the editor of the "National Magazine" says:

"We do not in our editorials, hold ourselves responsible to the personal views of any individual patron. For ourselves, personally, we would not subscribe a sixpence to a periodical which should hold itself bound to re edit only received views, or to bring us from month to month such opinions only as are admitted by common consent, or are a repetition—a rehash—of our own individual things. We prefer something independent—some thing provocative of new and progressive thought—even if it challenge, sometimes, our dissent. This is one of the prime rules of good editing, and he that don't like it, had better clear our track as soon as possible."

The Federalism of 1811 and the "Republicanism" of 1856 Identical.—The opposition to the principle of popular sovereignty as imbodied in the Kansas-Nebraska law has its prototype for intensity and bitterness in the opposition of the federalists and New England clergy to the original purchase of Louisiana. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was bitterly opposed to Jefferson and that purchase, and is now opposed to the Kansas law and the democracy of 1856.—He has issued an address in favor of Fremont, and alleges that the question to be settled now is, "Who shall rule this country—the free or the slave States." This same Josiah Quincy, in 1811, a war federalist, now a Fremonter, was in Congress when Louisiana applied to be admitted *as a State*, and on the 15th day of January of that year made a speech in which he said:

"If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion *that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligations; and, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."—Nashau Gazette.*

☞ Previous to the Presidential election of 1848, Mr. Buchanan made a powerful speech at Washington in favor of the election of Lewis Cass; to which Mr. Webster replied in full at a Whig meeting held in Fanueil Hall on the 24th of October. In commencing his speech, Mr. Webster said—"Gentlemen, I saw this morning, a speech delivered lately in Washington by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, A GENTLEMAN WHO IS AMONG THE FIRST, IF NOT THE VERY FIRST, OF HIS PARTY, IN POINT OF CHARACTER AND STANDING IN THE COUNTRY. Differing from most of the sentiments in this speech, *I still do its author the credit and justice to say that it was a manly speech.*"

A New Game.—A correspondent writing from Greenbrier White Sulphur, about billiards, says:

"The recent flare up in Washington has given birth to a new game of the latter, called the Burlin game. As well as I can understand it, when a ball is in hand, the player has a right to choice of position, the foot of the table being the Clifton House—a very desirable situation at times. Those conversant with the game will be able to explain."

Original of profiles.—It is said that the first profile taken, was that of Antigonus, 330 years before Christ. Having but one eye, he had his likeness taken in that manner to hide the defect.

THE REPUBLICANS FRIGHTENED!

The leading paper of the black republican party of New York, the *Morning Courier and Enquirer*, in a long and beseeching article, seemingly addressed to its black republican contemporaries, confesses that Mr. Buchanan will get in the South one hundred and twenty electoral votes; that he will also certainly get California; and that it is "only necessary to give him the twenty-seven electoral votes of the honest old free State of Pennsylvania, and he is the next President of the United States."

Pennsylvania (says the *Union*) will insure her vote for her native and favorite son by twenty thousand majority. The black republicans may well fear that they are running down hill. A few more weeks, and we shall see where the revolutionary blows struck by the black republicans against the constitution and the Union will place their party. Pennsylvania is truly an "honest" and patriotic State. She is proud of the name she bears amongst her sister States. She is the keystone that will assist to save the Union in this contest by such a triumphant vote for Buchanan on the 4th of November, that black republicanism will forever hide its diminished head. If ever known again, it will be under some other name and some other leader.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

No little excitement was perceptible on Main street, between 8th and 9th, on Sunday by the appearance of a caricature, made of tar and feathers, on the office of R. D. Addington, Dentist, and the bedanbed appearance of this door and sign, all of which had been put there the night before by persons unknown to us. On enquiring the cause of this mark of indignation, we were iformed that Addington had been accused of treating his wife so cruelly that she had been forced to seek the protection of her father, and that he had then advertised her as leaving his bed and board, for which conduct a number of young men had gotten together and determined to give him a suit of tar and feathers; but failing to get possesion of his person had thus caricatured him and then given him written notice that he must leave the city within one week, or suffer the consequences of his remaining. The friends of Mrs. Addington and her family are very much incensed against the Doctor.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Tehuantepec Mexican Route from the Atlantic to Pacific is likely to be realized. Col. Wm. F. Smith, the contractor for building the carriage, road is now on his way North. as we learn from the New Orleans paper, to make arrangements for the final opening of the road for travel, from sea to sea, by the first day of December next. There are thirty miles already completed and in order, and the remainder is in such a state of progress, that no doubt exists that it will be completed for the reception of carriages and stock by the first of November. When this enterprise is finished, the time from New Orleans to San Francisco will be only ten or eleven days. The whole distance across the Isthmus is one hundred and eleven miles, which will take eighteen hours to cross.

It Must go out in Blood.—Gerrit Smith is out in a long letter, in which he says:

"As you aware, I do not attach that geat importance to the approaching election, which so many do. I have come to despair of the peaceful termination of slavery. It must go out in blood. The time for abolishing it at the ballot box has gone by never to return."

From the New York Daily News.

THE IRISH VOTE.

Air—Sora Creina.

Ho! Exiles from that Isle remote,
Where flow Blackwater, Boyne and Shannon,
What chief deserves the Irish vote?
Is't Fillmore, Fremont, or Buchanan?
Speak out like freemen: speak like men
Who prize the guerdon ye inherit,
And firmly stand by Jackson's land,
And Union loving men of merit.
Then here's to him, the nation's choice,
Our glorious chieftain, Ja's Buchanan!
Base Britain's gold, in millions told,
Shall not defeat thee, Ja's Buchanan.

Go vote for Fillmore in his need,
Ye banished sons of Celtic sires!
Go curse your father's clay and creed,
To light proscription's demon fires!
No! sooner would ye journey back,
As willing slaves to Saxon master,
Or die on gallows, block or rack,
Before your souls such thought could foster,
Then here's to Ireland's steadfast friend
The peerless statesman Ja's Buchanan!
God speed our guide, his country's pride,
And crush the foes of Ja's Buchanan!

The black "Republicans" are slaves
To their false Anglo-Saxon mother;
But, by poor Erin's pauper graves,
And by the love we bear each other,
Adopted land shall never feel
The baneful breath of England's praises,
Though Fremont's flighty head may reel,
If Sutherland her finger raises.
Then up with Union's holy flag,
For truth, and right, and James Buchanan!
Both there and here, all traitors fear
The stern and lofty James Buchanan!

Away with fanatics and fools;
Away with secret legislators;
Both, both, alas! are England's tools,
But then, *we're* England's deadly haters,
And we'll be true to this fair land,
And love her as our Island mother;
Nor foreign gold, nor Arnold's hand
Shall stir up man against his brother.
So rouse ye, Teuton, Celt and Gaul,
For freedom's guardian, James Buchanan!
Wherever born, we're brothers all,
And Democrats, like James Buchanan!

New York. R. O.

Haynes, who is in prison in Detroit for the murder of Emma Smith, sleeps but little, and has horrible dreams. In one of them he exclaimed, "Take my jewelry, but don't shoot me!" and sprang from his bed, striking his head against the side of his cell. Those were undoubtedly the words the girl uttered as he murderd her.

Brooksville.—The Western Herald says: "Brooksville is the name of the county seat of the new county of Calhoun—so called in honor of Preston S. Crooks, of South Carolina It is situated on the waters of Little Kanawha, and is soid to be a beautiful place."

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN BUCHANAN AND FILLMORE.

The Republican does well, when the subject is Fillmore's rcoord touching the institutions of the South, to generalise and talk of "slanders" and the like. And when it charges that Mr. Buchanan is equally implicated with Fillmore in the efforts made in Congress to further the efforts of the abolitionists, it asserts what is so notoriously erroneous as to need no contradiction. If it were intimated that Tom Paine and John Wesley pursued the same course, and held the same sentiments towards the Christain religion, there would be about as much foundation for the charge as there is for that which implicates Buchanan in Fillmore's war upon the institutions of the South. As we have already said, we now reiterate, under the well settled conviction of its truth that.—

The difference between the Congressional record of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore is about this; while the former in no instance gave a vote in opposition to the institutions of the South, the latter in no instance gave a vote in their favor. While Buchanan generally voted on questions touching the institution of slavery with Clay, Calhoun, Wm. R. King, J. M. Berrien; Fillmore, with quite as much uniformity, on the same questions, voted with Giddings, Slade, and other Abolitionists. Was it the annexation of Texas Fillmore opposed, Buchanan advocated it. Fillmore opposed it because Texas was a slave State—Buchanan advocated it as a means of strengthening and protecting the South.

Was it the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Fillmore supported, Buchanan resisted it. Was it the general agitation of the slavery question, with a view to emancipation? Fillmore encouraged—Buchanan denounced.

Coming down to the period since either of them was in Congress, they are separated in every case when called upon to take position on questions affecting the South, by the same well defined line.—or, should we not say, by the same broad, deep gulf

Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, attempt, of to obtain Cuba from Spain—an object of the highest importance to the South. Mr. Fillmore, as President, took grounds against the acquisition of Cuba—undoubtedly because slavery exists there. The fugitive slave bill had no more earnest advocate and defender than Buchanan. Fillmore, though prohibited by the principles of his party from vetoing it, signed it with great reluctance. The repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, by which the South was prohibited from colonising any territory north of the northern line of Arkansas—that repeal, so unanimously sustained by the South, and by conservative men everywhere—so bitterly denounced by Abolitiogists and Freesoilers—is no more warmly sustained by the South than by Buchanan, is not more bitterly denounced by the Abolitionists than by Fillmore.

Savannah Georgian.

GAME IN KANSAS TERRITORY.

The following is extracted from a letter recently published in the "Ohio Farmer."

Fort Riley, K. T., July 31.

I have not the conveniences for a polished letter. My desk is a walnut log, in the edge of a skirt of timber, on one of the main tributaries of the Kansas river. At a short distance is my dwelling, consisting of two breadths of cotton cloth, inclined at right angels over a hackberry ridge pole and my couch is this fertile, flowery valley. with an Indian campfire at my feet and the stars for my study—though none of these things make me feel disquite and lonesome, for here one is amidst some of the finest representations of nature.

The Birds of Kansas.—The birds are trilling and singing around me, and some of them are getting up a variety of sounds that seem little like music. The blackbird, the robin, the lark, the nightingale, a species of the oriole, are among those I venture to name. The hawk, duck, prairie hen, grouse, sand hill crane, wild goose, and turkey are rather abundant.

Quadrupeds.—Our quadruped game consists of rats and mice, gophers, the fox, the squirrel, the badger, prairie dog, prairie wolf, coyotia, deer, antelope, elk, and buffalo. We have considerable sport with the wolves. They are rather familiar towards us; still they show us a decided amount of respect. A few days since, we took a hunting stroll, and routed fifteen antelopes, killing one, and taking one prisoner.

Fish.—Fish abound very plentifully in all the rivers and tributaries in the Territory. A party of us, a few days ago, went to the Republican Fork, and with our wagon sheet, caught a catfish that weighed forty-one pounds, with other sizes ranging down. The cat fish is a very fine eating fish. The other varieties are quite numerous.

Buffalo Hunt.—There is a party of us going a buffalo hunting in a few days, starting from Fort Riley, and following up the Saline Fork. A party of our neighbor claimants have just returned from a week's hunt, with the meat of one buffalo, and two live buffalo calves. They give such great accounts of them, that those of us who stayed at home to guard our wagons and crops have become somewhat excited in our rapid arrangements for another hunt.

The Soil—Agricultural Resourcss, &c.—The soil of this Territory is a rich vegetable loam, strongly impregnated with limestone. The geological formation of the country is very simple. It is very likely there is some coal in this Territory; there may be considerable. The timber and prairie are proportioned, in my judgment, of about one acre of timber to three hundred acres of prairie. There is water in great portions of the Territory, and a considerable deficiency in others. The country is well adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; to the culture of hemp, corn potatoes, and the grape. A gentleman of considerable agricultural experience told me he thought the principal products of the country were destined to commence with "W;" wool and wine. They will, unquestionably, be leading productions, but no theory can make this any less than a great cattle country.

FASHIONABLE AT SARATOGA.

A correspondent of one of our New York city exchanges, draws quite an interesting picture of fashionable life at Saratoga. If it be true, that the circumference of a fashionably dressed woman there is about seven feet and a half, and of the ten thousand visitors said to be at that interesting locality, one half belong to the softer sex, Saratoga must be in a crowded condition. But for the fact that these hooped petticoats are suspended on a peg at night, we think it would be difficult to furnish sleeping accomodations for the ten thousand souls that are now drinking Congress water in that delectable region.

The correspondent above alluded to says:

The circumference of a fashionably dressed woman here is about seven feet and a half, and when two of these animals are waltzing together, they look like a large balloon inverted. The daily occupation of the fair creature begins with dressing in elaborate morning attire and promenading to the Congress Spring, where she takes two or three glasses of the water. Returning, she has a sylph like breakfast—then dresses for a drive. After the drive she takes an antiprandial snooze, or receives a snob or two. Then comes the work of dressing for dinner, for which she appears like Villikins, in the song, "in gallant array," with all sorts of diamonds and things. Dinner is at three, and fills up two hours. Next comes riding, and in the evening the fair flowers of creation dance to the music of Monk's Band, or vagabondize bareheaded about the street of the village.

Such is the daily life of the Saratoga belle. She gets up a good many flirtations, and she likes it.—Look at that splendid creature in pink, she has already exhausted three waltzing men, and is now flirting with a thin youth in the corner. He is telling her that he is off for Newport to-morrow and wants a bit of her hair before he leaves. She tries to look sorry. but is really thinking whether he could give her a brown stone front in a good street and ten thousand a year.

Brandy for a Snake Bite.—A correspondent, writing to the Savannah Republican from Holmesville, Applino county, Ga., states that a white man, who had been visiting a liquor shop in that neighborhood, was returning home on horseback very much intoxicated, when his horse took fright at a large rattlesnake in the road, and threw him on the reptile, which struck at him, inserting its fangs in four different parts of his body. Getting away from the snake, he drew from his pocket a brandy bottle, and drank the contents. The next day he is said to have been as well as if nothing had happened to him.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Bunker Hill Aurora hits off the Congressional patriots who thought eight dollars a day not sufficient reward for their services, in the following style:

"Daniel Webster's time, with his eminence as a barrister, which would have commanded tolerable wages elsewhere, he gave to the nation without grumbling at $8 per day. But Mark Trafton, whose life has been spent in preaching the gospel in a rough way, in the country, at a salary varying from $150 to $250 per year, with a "donation visit" of cold ham and doughnuts thrown in, cannot sit in the national halls unless his pay is raised $6,000 for the Congress."

The New York Sun thinks that if our Congressmen were worth more than eight dollars a day, that journal would commend an increase of pay; but the misfortune is that a large proportion of them are not worth, as legislators, anything at all.

Progress of the War in Kansas.—Chicago, August 30.—We have the following intelligence from Kansas, dated the 23d instant:—Three thousand Missourians are collected at Westport and Kansas city, and it is expected they will march on the 30th, in different detachments, along both sides of the Kansas river, to surround the Free State settlements all the way West as far as Topeka. General Richardson had marched north, ostensibly to intercept and capture Gen. Lane, but actually to prevent assistance coming to Lawrence through Nebraska. No communication could be had with the river, except at the risk of life.

Provisions were veny scarce at Lawrence, and the citizens had asked a government escort to obtain supplies, but were refused. An attempt was to be made to obtain supplies under a guard of the Free State men.

Definitions from a Rail Road Official's Dictionary.—An occurrence is said to have taken place when two engines come in collision, and there are only two or three passengers killed and five wounded.

An Accident.—When ten passengers are killed and fifteen wounded.

A Terrible Accident.—When the engine is disabled, the baggage car smashed and some—it don't make much difference how many—of the passengers are thrown off life's track.

A heart-rending Calamity.—When actions are brought and damages recovered against the company for some of the lives lost, and limbs broken, in consequence of a train of cars running over an embankment, or plunging into a river.

A Truly Awful Catastrophe.—When; in addition to the disagreeable features of the foregoing repeated, the life of a director of the road is endangered, and its president's arm is slightly contused.

A very interesting correspondence has passed, so it is said, between several members of the British Parliament and Mr. Dallas. A letter of congratulation, bearing the signatures of some fifty or more members of Parliament, on the satisfactory settlement of the enlistment difficulties between England and the United States, was most unexceptedly received by Mr. Dallas, some short time before the sailing of the Baltic. He, however mentions the circumstances in a postscript to to a private letter, and rejoices at the probable immediate, settlement of all misunderstandings between the two countries.

Ferocious Assault.—Boston, Sept. 1.—On Saturday Mr. Henry Sweetzer, a wealthy gentleman residing at Jamacia Plains, called at the house of John Bancroft, a colored man, to engage him to do some work, and finding Bancroft intoxicated and abusing his wife, he remonstrated, whereupon Bancroft struck him with a piece of iron with so much violence that no hopes are entertained of Mr. Sweetzer's recovery, Bancroft fled, and has not been arrested.

Democratic Mass Meeting.—Susquehanna, Pa., Sept. 1. A large and enthusiastic democratic mass meeting was held at this place on Saturday. Hon. Edward Tompkins, of New York, addressed the assemblage. Over 4,000 people were present.

Mass Meeting.—Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—A large democratic mass meeting was held here this evening. Hon. John C. Breckinridge, John L. Robinson and others spoke. There was much enthusiasm.

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Rocheter, October 16, 1852.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.

☞ *Gentlemen*—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all billious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills, I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS, Traveler in Western New York.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature*

[16] FLEMING BROS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various Counties, held in Goldsboro' in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North-Carolina in the coming Fall—and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holdidg said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designated.

We hereby announce that Salisbury has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on *Tuesday the 21st day of October next*; and we also take pleasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the fare hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention, and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visiters on the Rail-Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North-Carolina; and it is hoped that many frinds of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth more fully the objects of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime this notice is given that those interested may be enabled to make timely preparations.

That the delegates many receive proper attention all wishing or expecting to attend are requested to give early notice to D. A. Davis of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see to the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup't. Com. Schools for N. C.
D. A. DAVIS,
of Rowan Co.
E. W. OGBORN,
of Guilford Co.
Wm. K. LANE
Wm. ROBINSON.
of Wayne Co.
E. GRAVES,
of Warren Co.
Committee of Preparations.

☞ Newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are earnestly requested to give the above several insertions in their papers, and at as early a day as possible.

Aug. 14th 1856. 10-tf.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, *Agent of American Sunday School Union*, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found

Four 100 vol. Libraries....	$10 each
Two 75 " "	5.00
Cabinet Library....................	2.50
Three Village Libraries....	3.00

Question Books, 75cts per doz. Hymn Books $1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depositary prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union" Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to.

June21st, 1856. 2-3m

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C., in one of as moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 28th July, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary branches........	$5,00
Higher English "................	8,00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics......	12,00

J. M. SHUFORD

July 22, 1856. 11—6.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4—3m

CIVIL PRACTICE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,

1 vol. 8vo. pp 400. Price reduced to $3.

With Wiley's and Eatons Forms, Cantwells Justice, and this vol., showing the actual Practice in Court the mere citizen, the Functionary, or the Sawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Aug. 26th 1856. 11-2t.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sky light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek. and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 *Acres*,

abjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 *Acres*

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remaineder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the hremises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY.

Aug. 7, 1856. 9 tf

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON---GEO. H. SPENCER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square nserted at $5 a y,ear.

SALISBURY, N. C

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-Presiden

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS, SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY. of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"*I believe that petitions to Congress in the sub ect of slavery or the slave trade ought to be receiv-ed, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!*"

"*I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein!*"

"*I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!*"

"***I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!***"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, ***AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.***"

PRODUCE THE LETTER.

We understand that Hon. Daniel M. BARRINGER, was written to during the late political canvass, by Mr. Wm. A. Houck, K. N. candidate for the House of Commons, requesting him to make known his position on the Presidential question. We respectfully ask Mr. Houck whether or not he has received an answer; and if so, what course will Mr. B. pursue? We respectfully ask of him a copy for publication. There has been much speculation relative to the course Mr. B. would pursue, and this is the only way to quiet the subject.

LET US HAVE THE LETTER!

W. N. C. RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders of the W. N. C. Railroad, met in the town of Statesville on the 2nd August. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: R. C. Pearson, of Burke; Wm. Murphy, of Rowan; Otho Gillespie, of Iredell; M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba; E. J. Erwin, of Burke. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors R. C. Pearson was elected President, and R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of the company. The prospects of the road are very encouraging.

The Road from this place to the Catawba River is under contract, and the contractors are pushing ahead with commendable activity.

After the payment of $35,000 by the stockholders, the State's interest will then be represented. Twenty thousand has been paid in. The Secretary has ordered a payment of 20 per cent, by the 2nd of October. Mr. Turner is performing the duties of his office with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the stockholders.

Push on the work!

WHIG MEETINGS.

"Help me Cassius or I sink" is the seemingly language of the Know Nothings of North Carolina. They know that of themselves they *cannot* carry this State for Mr. Fillmore, hence in their trouble are issuing calls for "old line Whigs" to rush to the rescue. There is to be a meeting of old-line Whigs to be held in Baltimore at some time in this month, for the purpose of deciding on the course they will pursue in the present Presidential canvass. We see the true Know Nothing sheets have issued call for a meeting of the *friends of Fillmore* to appoint delegates to the Convention. So they wish to forestall the action of the Convention. The whole thing is a Know Nothing trick in disguise, gotten up by Know Nothings in hopes of gulling old-line Whigs into voting for Mr. Fillmore. It is too late for such a trap to succeed in this goodly land of Democracy.—The K. N.'s are more to be pitied than blamed in their imbecility.

We regret to learn that a melancholy accident occurred on the eastern end of the North Carolina Railroad, on Monday, the 1st inst., occasioned by a culvert being washed away and the falling in of the embankment, as the freight train was passing over and precipitating several cars into the breach. The conductor, Mr. Holland, and one other, jumped off and were instantly killed by the cars falling on them. This is the first serious accident that has ever occurred on this Road and we hope it may be the last. The cars were damaged considerably.

The first bale of new cotton received this season was sold yesterdy by Jonathan Scott, Esq. of Marlborough, at $10,50 cents.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

We notice improvements going up on every side in our town—buildings in the act of being completed and others in embryo. Messrs. Boyden, Lemly & Co., have erected a large Foundry, and Messrs. Cairns & Murdock have in successful operation a plaining Mill, near town, both of which will give employment to a large number of Mechanics, who will, of necessity, become citizens of our town. There is one serious drawback to the rapid growth and prosperity of our *embryo city* in the want of *dwelling* houses. Salisbury can boast of more buildings within her corporate limits than perhaps any other town of its size in the State; but as many as there are they are all occupied. Not a house at this time can be rented. Still there is a large body of vacant land to be built up and it behooves the holders now, for their own interest and the prosperity of the town, to erect suitable dwellings for the accommodation of those who will hereafter come here. Fifty or more new dwelling houses could be rented, if they could be had, on the 1st of January, 1857. But as it is, there is not one in the course of erection. How long will this state of affairs continue? It is for our landlords to answer and to act accordingly.

BUILD!

THE STRUGGLE IN CONGRESS OVER—THE ARMY BILL PASSED.—The House of Congress on Saturday, the 30th ult., finished the work of the extra session, by passing the army bill without the proviso declaring that the President shall not employ the United States troops in enforcing the territorial laws. The present state of affairs in Kansas, the general rising reported on the Missouri border in consequence of the recent assault upon Franklin by the Lane party, the probability that the free State party would be speedily overpowered if there was not some lawful authority existing to check their excesses, and also to keep down the violence of the Missourians, who are preparing to drive their opponents out of the territory, all show how improper was such a restriction upon the executive.—The presence of United States troops is the only thing which keeps these two violent factions from slaying each other. Instead of withdrawing the troops, the President should send enough there to take complete command of the territory, disarm all who are prowling about as depredators upon private property, see that crime and outrage are properly punished, and security given to the residents.

The following is the Official vote of Davie County:

Gilmer K. N., 586; Bragg, 353; For Senator, R msay, 248; Robards, 157. For Commons, March, K. N., 590; Ijams dem. 281. For Sheriff, Hellard, dem. 503; Stonestreet, K. N., 412.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 30th, ult., comes to us in mourning for the death of its Senior Editor, Josiah Johnson Esq.,—His disease was bilious fever, which terminated his life in 13 days from his first confinement. Mr. Johnson was a native of Connecticut, but had resided many years in this State. He was a gentleman of merit and talents, and his loss will be seriously felt by the community where he resided. His partner, Wm. F. Wightman Esq., Junior Editor of the Carolinian, pays a well merited tribute his memory in his last paper.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C., for a copy of the Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of this State, held in Raleigh in May last.

A NEW SPORTING PAPER.—Mr Wm. T. Porter, founder of the New York Spirit of the Times, is to publish a weekly sporting and literary journal, called Porters Spirit of the Times, which will be contributed to by his old correspondents, and be full of fun, fashion and frolic. The first number will appear early in September.

EDITORSHIP.—We have known says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a very learned gentleman to obligingly bring us a contribution with the remark, that as we were of course continually occupied, it must doubtless be quite an accommodation to receive a good article once in a while—and on examining the "good" article in question, we have found three gross grammatical errors, divers sins of awkwardness, and two words mis-spelled, in the first and second sentences. A lecture, which will bear printing as it is delivered, is an exception; and, in a word, there are very few men, who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the types, who can sit down and, without "halt or let," express their thoughts *readily* and fluently in writing.—Yet with all this, we daily meet with gentlemen who, because they have made an occasional *hit* in a letter to a friend, or having elaborated a drawling story or poem in some incautious paper, talk daringly and dashingly of journalism, and graciously inform us how *they* would make things fly round, if they were only editors.

Singular—every man, no matter how stupid he is, always seems to be morally convinced that if everything else fails, he can either manage a small farm or edit a paper—and experience shows that where there are a hundred educated young men capable of successfully practising a profession, there is not more than one or two who is really enough of a genius, a scholar, and a man of practical sense, to make a good editor. In fact, though all the world reads papers, there are a very few out of the business who have ever taken the pains to acquire much information relative to it—and the natural consequence is that its difficulties are unappreciated.

For the Banner.

LETTER TO J. F. BELL, Jr.

J. F. BELL, jr. Esq:—Dear Sir: My friend Bruner seems to have become somewhat more Southern and patriotic, and to have turned over to you at best a portion of the dirty abolition work that you deem necessary to be done to bolster up Mr. Fillmore. In your issue of the 3d inst., you say:

Why don't every body take the *American Organ*, published at Washington City, D. C.—"Scatter the Documents.' Make up clubs and send on to Vespasian Ellis, the editor, and every body can be supplied with the best American paper in all the country from this till the close of the campaign for fifty cents each."

Now, sir, you either do not know the character of Vespasian Ellis or his Organ, or else you are not a true Southern man. I had as soon recommend to Southern men the National Era, the N. Y. Tribune or Herald, or the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, as the American Organ. All are deep dyed abolition papers, and their influence for evil only differ with the ability with which they are respectively conducted. The Organ is the weakest of the tribe, but none the less wicked.

I am loath to believe you untrue to the constitution and to your section; but such must be the case if you speak advisedly in regard to Ellis' Organ; and even supposing, by a stretch of charity, that you speak unadvisedly, the case is not much better, for you should not, in these days of *treason*, recommend any thing unless you know it to be sound. Let me recall to your mind a few incidents in the history of this Organ.

The Organ was first established at Washington City by Vespasian Ellis, and its abolition proclivities soon drove the South from it. It then passed into the hands of Mr. Burwell, of Virginia—a true Southern man, and his constitutional course soon drove the Northern fanatics from its support. *Mr.* Burwell's eyes were opened, and like an honest man he renounced Know Nothingism, and is now fighting in the ranks of the only national party for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Ellis returned to the editorship of the Organ, and commenced an attack upon the 12th section of the June platform.—We all know the result. That section was stricken out by abolitionists, in compliance with the wishes of Vespasian Ellis. Since that time the Organ has been an abolition sheet to the extent of the ignoring slavery, and advocating a fusion of all the vile isms and villainous faction to beat the Democratic party.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner and the Organ are on the same platform; and you do not dare either to endorse Mr. Rayner's letter or to denounce Mr. Rayner for his sentiments therein expressed. He is for a combination of all parties, factions and fragments against the Democratic party. He is willing to unite with Banks, Hale, Seward and Greely to beat down democracy and the constitution. The Organ advocates the same, and *you* recommend it to Southern men! As well might you advise arsenic or strychnine.

I hope that you will come out, like a true Southern man, and denounce both Mr. Rayner and the Organ. But I know you will not do it. I fear you have, in the secret recesses of your mind, that same feeling which Rayner and the Organ have expressed viz: *Any thing to beat Democracy, and get the spoils.*

Sir, the time is shortly coming when the South will look to the traitors at home as well as to the enemies abroad; and then the day of retribution will come to Rayner, to the American Organ, to E. G. Reade, R. C. Puryear and others. Let me advise you to get out of your present position, lest you also be included. You are a young man, and your course as an editor conclusively proves that you have not yet arrived at years of discretion. I believe you mean well, but you seem to think your great mission is to kill Locofocos, no matter what means you may employ to do it. Let your hatred to Democracy, and your supposed bounden duty to oppose it, give way to reflection, to calm deliberation, and patriotism will soon inspire you to denounce all such traitors as Rayner, Reade and Vespasian Ellis. Take Rayner's letter and reads it over three times, and if you have three drops of Southern blood in your veins you will denounce it and its author. Pray study it, and then either endorse it or denounce the writer of it.

Very Respectfully
TIMMOTHY THISTLE.

Light Hill, Sept. 4, 1856.

LINN BOYD SHOOTING A FREMONT ELECTOR.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 12th, says that a letter was received in that city the day before From Dresden, Tenn., stating that on the 5th inst., at a public discussion about thirty miles from Dresden, Hon. Linn Boyd shot George P. Blakely, one of the Fremont candidates for elector in Kentucky. They were in discussion.—Blakely drew his pistol, when Boyd turned and shot him. No further particulars given.

N. Y. Tribune.

MERRITED REBUKE—Hon. W. H. Wittie, while addressing a meeting of the Norristown Central Buchanan Club, was interrupted by Gauge, the editor of the Olive Branch; and after the adjournment, Rev. Samuel Aaron, made his way through the crowd to the speaker and challenged him to a discussion. "No sir," said Mr. Witte, "and I will give you my reasons:

"A proper respect for my character as a Democrat, entirely forbids a discussion with a so-called Minister of the Gospel who has desecrated the pulpit; and soiled the sacred robes of his office by dragging them in the slimy pool of party politics, proved himself a traitor to his God, his country and the Constitution."

The Rev. J. T. Wheat, D D., who is now and has been for several years past, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, has been called to the charge of the Episcopal Church in Memphis Tennessee, lately vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Page. *Mr* Wheat is a native of Virginia.

Haynes, who is in prison in Detroit for the murder of Emma Smith, sleeps but little, and has horrible dreams. In one of them he exclaimed, "take my jewelry, but don't shoot me!" and sprang from his bed, striking his head against the side of his cell. Those were undoubtedly the words the girl uttered as he murdered her.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—To challenge a man, and find he don't believe in fighting.

From the Goldsboro' Tribune, Sept. 4th.

BARBAROUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Our usually quiet town, was, on last Saturday evening, thrown into a state of high excitement. The cause was serious. Murder had been attempted in the streets, under the light of Heaven and in the immediate presence of the officers of the law.

About sunset, or a little before, as the editor of this paper was passing over to his office from Mrs. Griswold's Hotel, Wm. T. Dortch, using a double barrel gun, shot him, taking deliberate aim, and lodging the contents of both barrels in his body and left arm. About ten minutes before the occurrence, Mr. Robinson had entered the Hotel to transact some business, passing Mr. Dortch who was sitting on the steps with a gun standing erect between his legs, and, as report says, already cocked, but who, for reasons best known to himself, declined to perpetrate the bloody deed while his victim's face was towards him. Mr. Robinson, having transacted his business with Mr. Jones, proceeded towards his office, and when less than half way across the street, or about fifteen or tweenty paces from Mr. Dortch, the latter fired on him with the effect already stated.

When Mr. Robinson received the first fire he staggered, instinctively placing his left hand behind him on the spot where he had been wounded, and with his right, drawing out his pistol, but he instantly received the second fire and fell. On being raised, he attempted to cross over to Mr. Dortch, who had now laid aside his gun and drawn a pistol, but found it impracticable—he could'nt stand up. At this juncture, one of his little sons—a lad about fifteen years old ran up, exclaiming, "Pa hand me your pistol and I'll shoot him," at the same instant snatching the pistol from his father's hand. The bravery displayed by this little boy in defence of a father, whom he then regarded as murdered, is worthy of all commendation. He was prevented from fighting or dying in his fathers' defence, only by those who wrested the pistol from him, and, as we thought, wrongfully.

Mr. Robinson was immediately carried to Dr. C. F. Dewey's office, where stimulants were administered, and his wounds partially examined. He was then removed to his residence where he received all the attention that Medical skill and kind offices could suggest from the hands of doctors Dewey, Moore and Craton, as well as from his brother-in-law, Dr. J. W. Davis, who arrived from the country a few minutes after Mr. Robinson had been carried home.

We will forbear unnecessary comments on this act of wanton barbarity. Had Mr. Dortch fired on Mr. Robinson as he approached him, and thus afforded him even the appearance of an opportunity to defend himself, he might have hoped for some extenuation of a crime, that his contrary course has stamped as at war with all laws human and divine. But, as the whole matter is likely to be submitted to judicial investigation, we will forbear comments.

Mr. Robinson is now confined to his room, and suffering intense agony, although some of his wounds are considered as dangerous.—It is doubtful, however, whether he will ever recover the perfect use of his left arm, which is now completely paralysed. His body is severely mangled.

[The cause of the difficulty originated in the late political canvass. Mr. Dortch, a democrat, was a candidate for the Legislature whose election was opposed by the Editor of the Tribune, also a democrat, from some personal motives.—*Banner.*]

SUDDEN DEATH.

A gentleman from Huntsville, Ala., named Weakly, with his wife and other friends arrived here yesterday en route for the North, and took lodging at the Carolina Hotel. He was apparently in good health, and after tea took a short walk, but complained of a pain in his chest, and returned to the Hotel.—Subsequently he was found by one of the boarders, on the premises dead. It is supposed that his death was accasioned by a disease of the heart.

Mr. Weakly we understand, was about sixty years of age, and was or had been a Judge in Alabama.—*Wil. Herald, Sept. 4.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.

Kansas dates to the 29th ult., state that 1,500 men, under Atchison, were prepared to attack Laurence on the 1st of September.—The free State force there amounts to 1,500 or 2000 men.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.

A battle was fought at Ossawattomie, on the 30th, between three hundred pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reid, and about the same number of Freesoilers, under Brown, which lasted one hour. The Freesoilers were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. It is reported that Brown and his son were killed. Five pro slavery men were wounded.

Gov. Geary had arrived at Ossawattomie, and would proceed immediately to Kansas.

Instructions have been transmitted to Gov. Geary, of Kansas, and Gen. Smith for a more efficient enforcement of the laws, and the suppression of incipient treason.

Gov. Geary has also been instructed to enroll the militia in Kansas, and furnish Gen. Smith such aid as is required to put down insurrection. Gen. Smith has been ordered to draw on the Governor for militia, and if that is not sufficient, to draw on the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, who have been furnished with requisitions from the President for two regiments of infantry in case of need.

SECRETARY DOBBIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Secretary Dobbin left here this morning on a visit to North Carolina. He will be absent about a month. The Chief Clerk, Mr. Walsh, has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State.

AUGUST ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

North Carolina,	13,000
Arkansas,	10,000
Alabama,	10,000
Kentucky,	10.000
Missouri,	20,000
Texas,	10,000

Democratic majority in six States,
SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND!

MARRIED,

In St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. EZEKIEL MYERS and Mrs. ELIZABETH K. LILLINGTON.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28th, 1856.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—F. Caldwell, Administrator of Mason Howell decd., vs. Basea Harwell and others. Petition to Sell Land.

It this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Club and wife Martha are none residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for the said Aaron Club and wife Martha, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in August, then and there answer said Petition.

Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Newton the 3d Monday in July A. D. 1856. GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

Prs fee. $6. 13-6t.

National Political Map OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, containing accurate Portraits from life, of

FREMONT, BUCHANAN, FILLMORE, DAYTON, BRECKINRIDGE, AND DONELSON,

with the platform of their respective parties, together with their Letters of acceptance, and a vast amount of statistical matter, interesting to all parties. This Map is beautifully colored, size 34 by 40 inches, extends through to the Pacific coast, showing the exact boundaries of all the States and Territories, Missouri Compromise Line, &c. It also contains a valuable Diagram, showing the ups and downs in relative rank, as to population of the several States of the Union for the last sixty years.

Politicians of all parties, wishing to haye before them material for being fully posted at a single glance, must possess a copy of this Map. Price in sheet form, 25 cts; price in pocket form, 50 cents.

N. B.—Copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price.

100,000 Agents wanted to sell them. Address
A. RAYNER, Publisher,
No. 195 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the late residence of Joseph F. Gillespie, dec'd, on the 18th of Sept. next, about 100 Bushels Corn; Oats, Fodder and Hay; *Waggons* and Geering; *Horses*, *Mules*, and Cattle, about 80 head of Hogs, Sheep Household, and Kitchen Furniture; Farming utensils and many other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons naving claims against the above Estate will present them within the time limited by law or their notes will be plead in bar of their recovery, all those indebted will please make payment.

EDWIN FALLS, Adm'r

Aug. 25th 1856. 12-ts.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.

AN instalment of 20 per cent. on the stock subscribed, has been called for by the Board of Directors, payable to the Treasurer in Statesville on the 2d day of October next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

Statesville, Sept. 1, 1856. 4t-12

CONCORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October next, under the care of E. W. FAUCETTE, as Principal.

Tuition (in advance) per Session.

Classics,	$25 00
English,	$10 00 and $15 00
Contingencies,	$1 00

Board, in the *best* of private families, from $8 to $9 per month.

August 28th, 1856.–4w

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND

BELL HANGING.

THE subscriber having opened an establishment, proposes to carry on the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street, in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business, he hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All werk warranted. All orders left with him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHARLES HARTMAN.

Salisbury Aug. 26 1856. 4m.–11

SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

THE directors order a meeting of the Stockholders of this company on the second Friday in September next (being the 12th day of the month,) in the town of Salisbury.

H. L. ROBARDS, Pres't.

Aug. 19th 1856. 10-tf.

L T. LEVIN,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S.C. Dr. Edw'd Sill, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Missroon, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germanton, N. C.

Office, 198 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C.

August, 19, 1856. 1y—10.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Sept. 9.

BACON—Hog round, 11½; Lard 12½.
Corn, 70; Flour, 5 75 a 0; Cotton 8 a 10.
Wheat, 1 00; Salt, $2.75; Sugar, 11 a 12½;
Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STRON.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON Sept. 6. 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12½.
LARD, N C 12½ a 13.
BUTTER,— 20 a26.
CORN,—58.
CORN MEAL,—per bu. 70 a 75.
COTTON, 8½ a 10
FLOUR,—Family, 7¾; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6½.
OATS,—40 a 45.

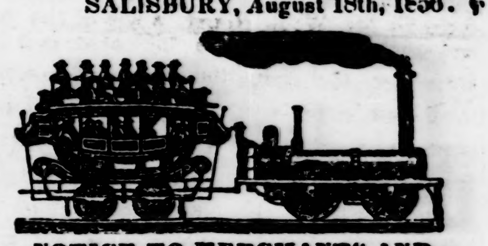
NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 6. 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 13 a 16½, Hog round a 14,
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15.
CORN.—Mixed, 62½, White, &; Yellow, 65.
BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.75.
FLAXSEED.—Dull, $120 a 1.75.
PEAS.—Black eye, 105 a 110.
COTTON.—10 a 10½.
FLOUR.—Fine $6¾; 7 Superfine, $7 a 00 Extra, 8 00 a 000; Family, 8½.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 12½c. Crushed, 14½c.
DRIED APPLES:—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
Do PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $3 a $2½.
HAY.—Cargo, 80 a 90 cts.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,
SALISBURY, August 18th, 1856.



NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS

North Carolina Rail Road, AND Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

Notice is given to MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS, that all Goods, Merchandize &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, for points on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. W. R. R. at Wilmington, after the 1st day of September, free of charge for Wharfage, Storage or drayage, and by the arrangement for through Trains now in operation, thus goods will be delivered without detention, of transhipment—with despatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far west as Charlotte, on the 3d day after leaving Wilmington.

Aug. 18th 1856. 10-3t.

KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

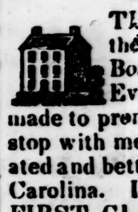
KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N-C. June 17, '56, tf-1

Greensboro' papers copy.

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.



THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public.—Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better farnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country.

C. S. BROWN,
June 24, 1856.—2-3m Proprietor.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

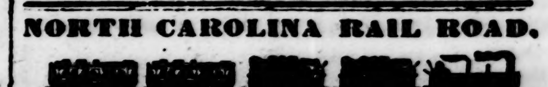
Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR, PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES, FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning,) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C

July 15th, 1856. 5-t

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.



July 29, 1856.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FOR

MAIL TRAIN.

On and after MONDAY the 4th day of August, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00	A.M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	4.00	
" Hillsboro,	7.10	
" Graham,	8.45	
" Greensboro',	10.12	
" Jamestown,	10.52	
" Lexington,	12.22	P.M.
" Salisbury,	1.21	
" Concord,	3 17	
" Charlotte,	4 30	

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5 30	P.M.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.38	
" Salisbury,	7.54	
" Lexington,	9.33	
" Jamestown,	11.04	
" Greensboro',	11.39	
" Graham,	1.11	A.M.
" Hillsboro',	2.40	
" Raleigh,	4.55	
" Goldsboro',	7.45	

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
3t28 Eng't and Superintendent.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

INHERITANCE OF TALENT.

A contemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from the mother. This is a popular belief, but not the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to these cases in which the mother had a superior mind to the neglect of the equally numerous examp'es where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Everybody quotes the fact that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns owed his vast abilities to his father. A traveler would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans light-haired or say that every Philadelphian was a Quaker.

The rule, for rule there is lies deeper. Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as renders the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother perhaps were such. The catalouge of eminent men, if carefully made up and honestly scrutinised with a view to elucidating the truth, would establish this, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is already known that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.

Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will, he is consequently a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman, who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents; and will be in that event an irreclaimable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's interlect; and this child, unless mined by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished. Or take another example. A woman of no remarkable abilities, but with fine moral nature is married to a man without principle, but possessing abilities. child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, a Nestor, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of both, and grow up, unless carefully guarded, to become a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else, and the other nothing remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either, to excess, unless balanced by strong reasoning powers, may make only a human monkey or a romantic fool.

The law explains also why so few eminent men belong to one family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals or even statesmen, who were father, and son, or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both prime ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitutions, so that this example which seems at first to oppose our theory, in reality sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so disimilar ingredients, ideality, casuality benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that these are combined in millions of varieties in as many million persons, the wonder is not that two individuals, even of the same family resemble each other so little, but that they resemble each other so much. Given the score and odd of separate bumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two persons whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones, these qualities ought to unite?

There is too much falsity taught for truth on this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers, but even in elaborate books. The reason is that few persons think soundly, or dare to deny preconceived or popular ideas. We would have every man, however, reflect for himself. "Prove all things; hold fast to the good."

Philadelphia Evening Buletin.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

The American Organ, edited by Vespasian Ellis, and published at the city of Washington, makes the following significant announcement in its issue of Tuesday, August 26th:

"The Hon. Wm. Millward has been renominated in the 3d district. He will be supported by all the opponents of Buchanan in his district. Mr. Millward is a member of the present Congress."

This Mr. Millward is one of the Know Nothing members in the present House of Representatives, who, professing to be *National*, yet withheld his vote from Governor Aiken, when the contest was narrowed down to him and Banks. He was one of the Fuller Know Nothings, and has been greatly lauded as one of the faithful men on whom the South can rely for the protection of her rights. Scarcely have these commendations died on the ear, before we find a national Know Nothing organ proclaiming that Millward "*will be supported by* ALL THE OPPONENTS OF BUCHANAN *in his district.*" The *Fillmore men*, and the *Fremont men*, have fused in his support, as they have done in support of their State ticket in Pennsylvania. They are making common cause, in the hope that by a union, they will be able to wrest the State from Mr. Buchanan, and transfer the vote to Fremont as the most available man for the Presidency.

We hope the South will take note of these signs, and be forewarned.

Richmond Enquirer.

A BULL DOG AND A BEAR.—A man in this city, whose stock consists of horses, has a novel way of preventing constables from levying on his property. At one side of his door is chained a fierce bull dog, with rope enough to enable him to guard half the entrance. At the other side is a savage bear, which has chain enough to barely reach the dog. Between Bruin and Tray it is impossible to effect an entrance, as a certain fat constable found to his cost after walking a couple of miles with his attachment.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful examp'e.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Republican Consistency.—The republicans oppose Mr. Buchanan because Mr. Brooks chastised Mr. Sumner for an abuse of the freedom of debate in calumniating the revolutionary character of South Carolina and the personal reputation of Senator Butler. But Colonel Fremont undertook to chastise Mr. Foote for an alleged abuse of the freedom of debate in assailing Colonel Fremont himself, and afterwards challenged him to mortal combat; and these same republicans propose to reward Colonel Fremont with the presidency!

Washington Union.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING
AND
BELL HANGING.

THE subscriber having opened an establishment, proposes to carry on the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street, in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business, he hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All work warranted. All orders left with him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHARLES HARTMAN.

Salisbury Aug. 26 1856. 4m.–11

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Travelling public. Its character as a *First Class Hotel*; its admirable location as regards *coolness* and *quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the *Drinking Establishments* in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

June 26, 1856. 3-3m

N. B.—Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"*Tribute to whom tribute is due;*" *if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—*

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The grisi Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNIMG & MEADER,

Salsbury, June 17th 1856. tf.—1.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856 36—1y.

Presbyterian Female College,
STATESVILLE, N. C
SECOND NOTICE.

—o—

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

at which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a full corps of experienced teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similer institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, which from the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail *Road*, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 26 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

Terms, per Session of five months as follows: Board and tuition in the English

department,	$60,00
Tuition alone.	15.00
French,	5,00
Latin and Greek, each	10.00
Music, with use of Piano,	22,50
Contingencies,	1,00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils

By order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't

July 8, 1856, 11t.—4.

Salisbury Planing Mill, Sash FACTORY AND *LUMBER YARD.*

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examined specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 8th, 1856. 9-6m.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 2d and 3d days of September next,

ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of men, women and children, all good field hands and House servants. Also Four Head of Horses, about 20 Head of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 300 bushels of Wheat, which if not sold privately will then be offered, Also a lot of Oats.

Also a fine well improved plantation, containing

270 *Acres*

more or less, lying on the waters of Dutch purple Creek, in Cabarrus County, on the premises is a good dwelling House, all necessary outbuildings and conveniences of a well improved farm, and a well of good water.

DANIEL GOODMAN.

Cabarrus County, Aug. 12, 1856. tf-9

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP,

Farming Tools, and Grain,

18 *shares in the Central Railroad,*

provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of

ORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES,

whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46 tf

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 2d day of September next, at the late residence of Solomon Hall dec'd. Corn, Rye, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given apon the purchasers executing bonds with approved security.

J. W. HALL.
BURTON CRAIGE.
Adm'rs, *pendente lite.*

August 12, 1856. 9-3w

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5-3m

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium hrough which to make known their business.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Murphy, W. S. Macay, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

344 1-2 Acres;

a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. On this tract is a superior

Meadow,

containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying so near Salisbury a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is, also on the premises a good dwelling house a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. *Terms* will be made accomodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or, address by letter at Salisbury, N. C,

ANN BROWN.

*** Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Charlotte Democrat, copy till forbid.

July 22, 1856. tf—6.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-tf

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furn shed, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united ass stance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 *Acres*,

abjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 *Acres*

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remaineder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the hremises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY

Aug. 7, 1856. 9 tf

PIEDMONT
SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE
SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful Mountain Cove and surrounded with magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linnville Falls, the Cave, and other curiosities, are of ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify; but invigorate the Invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat and a retreat from the diseases so common to Febrile regions.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted Invalids has been fully restored to health by their use.

The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. Happoldt of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to their efficacy in certain *Disorders*. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. Happoldt at the Mountain Hotel, will obtain all the information desired as regards their Curative effect, and application to certain forms of Disease.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of his Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services, of Mrs. Presnell, a Lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore psomises that his Table shall be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most testidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants pf those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

July 3d 1856 5 3m

The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C., please copy.

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, May 13th 1856 tf—48.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboard, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods:
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

THE directors order a meeting of the Stockholders of this company on the second Friday in September next (being the 12th day of the month,) in the town of Salisbury.

H. L. ROBARDS, Pres't.

Aug. 19th 1856. 10-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,
PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,
FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning,) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C

July 15th, 1856. 5-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

June 3; 1851

E. Nye Hutchison,
Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds,
Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856 37—1y.

DR. W. F. BASON.

DENTIST,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Office on the corner next Doct. Whiteheads, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotels, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856, tf—52.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

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